

UNDER A CLOUD

THRILLING TALE OF HUMAN LIFE

CHAPTER XXIV.

TWO NIGHTS OF WATCHING.

"Thank goodness!" said Guest to himself, as he moved slightly and saw that his companion appeared to be sleeping heavily; but as he rose Stratton followed his example, looking very pale, but more like himself.

"Morning; how are you?" said Guest.

"Better—much better."

"You should have undressed and gone to bed, and you'd have been better still. How's the shoulder?"

"Gave me a good deal of pain several times in the night, but it is easier now."

"Glad of it, but take my advice; let's have in a doctor, and let him dress it properly."

"There's no need," said Stratton quietly. "A wound only needs to be kept from exposure to the air to heal itself."

"Well, of all the obstinate fellows!"

"Oh, no," said Stratton with a wan smile.

"You see I have been very obedient. If the wound is disposed to turn bad, as I shall soon know, I will have medical advice. If there is no need, surely you can spare me the annoyance of answering a surgeon on all kinds of questions, and being tied down to his routine."

"Well, I will not worry you, old fellow, for you do seem to be better."

"Much," said Stratton quietly. "I only want to be at peace for a time. I think I shall go into the country."

"Indeed, but I am."

"Will you?"

"Yes, I think I will."

"With me? Then we'll go as soon as you can start."

"No, no," cried Stratton excitedly. "I should be poor company, and would rather go alone."

"Not fit. Look here. Happy thoughts I'll ask Brettison in."

"No, no!" cried Stratton excitedly.

"But he's the very man. Quiet, calm, and don't talk. Go and pick butterflies and daisies along with him for a few days, and then come back to me quite composed, and we'll see what can be done."

Guest made toward the door, but Stratton intercepted him.

"I tell you no," he said firmly, "and—and—Brettison is out."

"Out?"

"Gone into the country."

"Humph!" ejaculated Guest, looking at his friend curiously, for there was something in his manner which puzzled him. But Stratton said cheerfully:

"Nearly nine. You will order some breakfast from the tavern?"

"Eh, to be sure! I go. No; afraid you are not well enough. I'll send Mrs. Brade. But no nonsense," said Guest.

"I give you my word," said Stratton quietly.

"I take it?" and after a visit to the bedroom Guest came back, looking refreshed and ready to go out and order the meal to be brought.

In due time this was at the door, and to the young barrister's great satisfaction his friend drank a cup of coffee, and ate sparingly of meat, dressing himself every minute, and more relieved, he said:

"Look here, old fellow, I think if you'll give me your word of honor there shall be no nonsense, I'll go back to my place and change." He glanced at his wedding garment as he spoke.

"You would, said Stratton quietly.

"You are not going to be ill?"

"Certainly not."

"And I can trust you?"

"Of course."

"Then I will go." "I shall be all right now, and I may write you from the country and ask you to join me."

"Thanks," said Guest dryly; "but you are not going yet. We'll talk about that when I come."

"Come back!" said Stratton wildly.

"Oh, yes; I shan't be above an hour."

"But, really, my dear Percy."

"I will not hear a word now. There, let some fresh air into the room; the place smells stuffy: my fault, I suppose. It's as if the ghosts of all the cigar I have smoked here were rising up in evidence against me. Ta ta! I shall not be long."

Stratton made no reply, but hurriedly closed the door after him. But the moment Stratton was alone there was a sudden change. He clasped his hands to his head, and began to pace the room with rapid strides; but dropped our arm directly as he turned with pain.

"What to do?" he muttered; "what to do? Mad! Enough to make me. Well, let them think what they please. It makes no difference now."

He thrust his hand into his pocket and took out a key, and then stammered; but drawing himself up, he set his teeth hard and crossed to where the easy-chair stood in which he had passed the night, wheeling it from the door, and went to the window after slipping the bolt.

His hand was on the blind, and he was in the act of drawing it down when there was a knock, and he stood as if paralyzed.

"Back so soon!" he thought, and, as if recalling the scene of the previous day, when Guest insisted upon admission, he gave a sharp glance round the room, smoothed his hair, and went and opened the door.

"Thank you, sir," said Mrs. Brade, stepping in and involuntarily gave way. "Mr. Guest asked me to come in and tidy you."

"No, no, not to-day. I——"

But Mr. Guest said I was to, sir, and if you objected I was to tell you to be calm. It's very glad I am to see you much better," said the woman, going to the parlour. "Why you haven't been to bed all night, you're looking pale," she said, re-entering and crossing the room. "Did you use your bath?"

She uttered a wild cry as Stratton rushed at her, caught her by the shoulder with a fierce grip, and swung her away.

"I tell you," he cried, with a fierce growl, "I will not have the place touched. Go! At once!"

The woman was too much alarmed to speak, and, making for the door, hurried out, and made for the porter's lodge, "that agitated," as she said to herself afterward, "that she felt as if she could never go there again."

Stratton wiped the cold sweat from his brow as soon as he was alone, and once more began to pace the room, with the key in his hand. But he did not use it. Thrusting it back in his pocket, he sat down and hurriedly wrote a letter, in which he inclosed a check; then looking out an address from a directory, he fastened the envelope, and opened the window, at which he had till then seen a familiar face, and asked its owner to slip the letter in the first pillar box.

This act seemed to revive him, and he grew a little calmer. He turned to a cabinet containing natural history specimens preserved in spirits, and taking out first one and then another, he carefully examined them, removing the tied-down stoppers of several of the large-mouthed vases; and it was still easier to do this with the spirit than looking him up still with the double knob.

His first idea, as he started up, was to hurriedly replace the glass vessel, but a moment's thought decided him upon leaving it on the table and opening the door.

"Back again, you see," said Guest, looking at him inquiringly. "Ah, busy with your specimens. That's right. Nothing like keeping the mind busy; but clear away; the house will be here soon for the evening, and I have brought some cigars. Mrs. Brade been?"

"Yes; but you are not going to stay here this evening?"

"Indeed, but I am."

"Will you?"

"Yes, I think I will."

"With me? Then we'll go as soon as you can start."

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up pretty well all night to let in gents at all hours."

"Loose fish?"

"Some of 'em, sir—if you means gent's as don't behave themselves and comes home smelling of spirits horrid. But most of 'em's from Fleet Street, sir, from the nosey-papers, as keeps 'em all two and three and four o'clock, and sometimes later."

"Of course, of course, Mrs. Brade," said Stratton, rising.

"We must have our morning paper."

"Yes, sir, and our bread and rolls; not that I wish you think we've anyons in the inn as is a baker."

"I don't think so, Mrs. Brade: but I'm in a hurry."

"And I won't detain you, sir. But, of course, you were going in to see poor Mr. Stratton, sir."

"Yes; what of that?" said Guest sharply.

"I wanted to speak to you, sir, about him very, serious, sir. Only yesterday, sir—

"Yes; go on, my good woman, go on. Is there anything fresh?"

"Oh, yes, sir," said the woman, putting her apron to her eyes. "I know all about his love troubles from the first."

"Yes, yes."

"And how he was disappointed about having Mr. Jerrold."

"Well?"

"And then, sir, when at last it was to come off, you see it was too much for him."

"And he has turned a little ill. There, he will soon be better."

"I hope so, sir," said Mrs. Brade, shaking her head.

"Look here, you have seen or heard something to account, perhaps, for his sudden illness."

"I call it illness, sir; the poor dear gentleman is mad."

"It's a fact, sir. I assure you, and we may as well out with the truth."

"Look here," said Guest, speaking hoarsely, for he felt startled at the woman's words, coinciding so exactly with horrible thoughts hidden in his own breast.

"This is a very serious thing to say. What girls have you got to such an assertion?"

"Well, sir, if you sit down I'll tell you."

Guest recited himself, feeling that if he wished to hear, he must let the woman go on in her own way.

"I've always liked Mr. Stratton, sir, since he married, and his name always reminds me of Lady Burdett Coutts' house at the corner of Stratton Street, where I have visited one of the servants."

Guest made an impatient gesture.

"Mrs. Brade?"

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Guest made

The Natural Boy.

For a glimpse of a natural boy,
A boy with freckled face,
With hair white 'neath the tangled hair
And limbs devoid of grace.

Whose feet too thin, while his elbows flare,
Whose knees are patched all ways,
Who turns as red as a lobster when
You give him a word of praise.

A boy who was born with an appetite,
Who loves the pantry shelf,
Takes his "piece" with resounding smack,
Hasn't gone on himself.

A Bonny Crusoe-reading boy,
whose pockets bulge with trash,
Who knows the use of rod and gun,
And where the brook trout splash.

He sits in the easiest chair,
With hat on his tonsed head;
But his hands and feet are everywhere—
For youth must have room to spread.

But he doesn't dub his father "old man,"
Nor denys his mother's call.
No, indeed what his elders say,
Nor think that he knows it all.

A rough and wholesome, natural boy,
Of a good old-fashioned clay;
God bless him, if he's still on earth,
For he'll make a man some day.

GIVEN BY A BASHFUL MAN.

"If you will take it, Leah." Archer Sherman laid an exquisite little fan in Leah Aylmer's hand.

"If I will take this darling little fan? I'm, Archer, indeed I will, and thank you very much."

And yet, with a strange diffidence, he had never dared to tell her how he worshipped her—he who could eloquently address a crowded audience; he whose pen had often caused dire consternation among his enemies. This proud man was a coward when he found fault with this girl of eight.

And Leah? Oh, she blushed and smiled, and wondered with a sly glance at his magnificient and clear-cut features if he could be won by her or any other woman. For she loved him better than she knew herself.

It was the same house, the very same room; and in the bay window pendant baskets, covered with trailing vines, and vases wherein grew choice plants, went to the apartment in appearance strangely familiar, yet strangely unlike.

In the days past there had been an air of indescribable elegance and refinement in the Aylmer mansion; now, when it had passed into the hands of Mrs. Albert Pennoyer, it was characterized by the same high-colored splendor that that lady reigned in personally.

A stately, handsome widow, now just thirty, who had married Albert Pennoyer for his money, and who now, mourning despondently, was on a second lookout.

Just now Archer Sherman was the rage, consequently Mrs. Pennoyer's delight, he was the rage for two reasons; one, he

was the stately, handsome widower, now just thirty, who had married Albert Pennoyer for his money, and who now, mourning despondently, was on a second lookout.

Famine in Ireland.

A Famine in a Land Virtually Flowing With Milk and Honey.

Governments cannot make barren lands fruitful. Some people think that they not only can, but should. Still, it is starting to think that there are certain parts of the earth where the people are even threatened with famine, or are actually suffering from it. The most conspicuous examples of this kind are Labrador, the Western Islands of the coast of Scotland and the western counties of Ireland. The Irish famine of 1847, in which tens of thousands of people died of starvation, and during which the great exodus from Ireland to America set in, is recalled as the most notable affliction of this kind that has befallen any people in modern times.

A stately, handsome widower, now just thirty, who had married Albert Pennoyer for his money, and who now, mourning despondently, was on a second lookout.

On the sunny January afternoon, then, Mr. Sherman was elegantly dressed, and waiting for a friend to call him Mr. Sherman; but of course Leah Aylmer, as the maid showed him into Mrs. Pennoyer's boudoir, did not know that.

She was as beautiful at twenty-five as she had been at seventeen. She was unmarried, and perhaps a trifle paler than then; but, considering all the trouble that had been piled on her young shoulders, she looked presented wonderfully.

"Oh, it's you, Miss Aylmer! I was expecting no one else. Will you sit down?"

"Thank you. I will detain you only a moment. Perhaps you will look over these; she uncovered a small casket—"and select for your own use from them. Necessary articles to be sold my jewels, Kate."

"Oh, you used to wear such splendid ornaments when we were in the same set—three or four years ago, isn't it?—the time, you remember, when everybody thought you were engaged to Mr. Sherman?"

A sudden, swift pallor swept over Leah's face. She made no reply, but Mrs. Pennoyer saw the white fingers tremble as they raised a peacock feather from its violet velvet.

"That alone is not for sale," she said, quickly. "You may have the chain."

"Not for sale? Oh, to be sure; I understand now. Let me see, Mr. Sherman gave you that, didn't he?"

Her voice was full of malicious triumph as she sent the arrow to Leah's heart. Upon cleaning it, he found it to be a ring.

Taking it to his mother, she discovered the initial to be "C. S. T. S. E. E., 1849." The ring was the one which Mrs. Humphson had lost six years ago.

A REVOLTING DAUGHTER.

She—it cannot be—I am not worthy of you."

He—Nonsense!

She—is true, too true.

He—Impossible. You are an angel.

She—No, no, you are wrong. I am an idle, silly girl, utterly unfit to become your companion through life.

It believed by microscopists that the highest powers of their instruments have not yet revealed the most minute forms of animal life.

I will not detain you longer, Mrs. Pennoyer. If you wish to purchase you can send your maid. I wish you good afternoon."

WOMEN'S WAYS.

INTERESTING NEWS FOR OUR LADY READERS.

Matters Which the Fair Sex May Peruse With Pleasure and Edification Above, Things and Individuals at Home and Abroad.



It is consulting to find one woman at least who has come to the conclusion that there is no such form of femininity as "The new woman." What she says on the subject is:

"I am sick and tired to death of hearing about women! Cannot woman be taken for granted? Why should she assert herself, or permit herself to be treated as a separate class? Why this clamor every time she does anything, as if it were extraordinary that a human being should have genius or exhibit capacity? Why make such a cackling, like a hen every time she lays an egg? A man does not ask consideration or immunity from criticism for anything he does because he is a man. Why should a woman? The whole attitude is undignified, and a confession of inferiority that earthen me. If I were to take a 'double-first,' or write a novel, I should be humiliated if I were praised for it like a freak. I am tired of reading about women in all the periodicals and newspapers, as if she were a newly discovered species. Every journal must have its 'Woman's Column,' its 'Woman's Doings,' its 'Chat About Woman,' its 'Woman's World,' its 'Woman in Society,' 'Woman in the Ocean,' 'Woman in the Pulpit,' 'Woman in Literature,' woman riding down the newspaper columns on a bicycle. And it is announced that this is the woman's age, that woman is in the saddle, that woman has come to stay. She seems to want to draw the line, as she did rather effectively at Chicago in a woman's building, and to force an antagonism in every department of life. Even in her own periodicals I do not see any column devoted to man. That might be refreshing reading. Woman? Why, she has borne the whole race for 6,000 years, and she has got to bear it along in all the ages; she is the great conservative and really controlling force. I wish they would let her alone. I am sick of all this talk."

Under her full, drooping lids she was watching him, and she saw him start as if a serpent had touched him when she laid in his hand Leah Aylmer's little fan, the one he had given her years ago.

"She gave you this? May I ask when?" "Let me think: it must be a year or more ago, just as she went away."

"And you haven't seen her or heard of her since?"

"Not since; but how I would love to see her again! Leah was so beautiful, always thought; didn't you? And when she insisted on my accepting this little pink and gold toy I told her that."

A low rap at the door interrupted Mrs. Pennoyer, and then Leah Aylmer entered unannounced.

"If you please, Mrs. Pennoyer, I accidentally left!"

Then she saw Archer Sherman, who sprang to her side. A painful blush spread over her face; then she paled; then, somehow or other—how she hated herself!—the tears overflowed her sweet eyes.

"Leah! Leah! How could you give it to him?" "I don't know."

"What do you mean?"

He turned toward the chair where Mrs. Pennoyer had been sitting, but she had gone; why, he knew best.

Then came explanations, and when Leah went out from her old-time home, leaning on Archer Sherman's arm, and the dainty little fan close clasped in her fingers, he whispered, as they crossed the threshold:

"My darling, when we are married we will buy our old home back again; shall we? for it in has been decided by fate the most momentous event of our lives."

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The Moose Jaw Times.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.

THE REASON FOR THREE-CORNED FIGHTS.

The Winnipeg Free Press strongly advises the Liberals of North Simcoe, Ont., to support McCarthy, because McCarthy is opposed to the N.P. The advice is sensible, and should be followed. The same Free Press set up a lugubrious howl because there was a possibility that the Liberals would fall in with the Patrons of Manitoba and the North-West in the effort to make mince meat of that same N.P. How shall this inconsistency be explained? Very simply. McCarthy and his party have no numerical strength. His success would mean a vote against the present government, while it would constitute no appreciable brake upon a possible succeeding Liberal government. But the Patrons give promise of possessing a very considerable voting strength in the next House; here is the cause of the Free Press' antagonism to the Patrons,—here is the proof that the Liberal party cares more for power than for the interest of good government. With a strong Patron contingent in Parliament, the Liberals know that a Liberal government would have only limited power; they want unlimited power, therefore they oppose the Patrons with the same party bigotry that they exhibit towards the Conservatives.

Unlimited power is a dangerous possession for any government—dangerous to the interests of the governed. With a servile majority of sixty at its back, the present government has unlimited power. An unblushing use of its power has alienated the support of a very large number of Conservatives; thus it is clear that unlimited power is dangerous to a government's own stability.

The Liberals have eagerly pointed out the similarity between their platform and that of the Patrons. A few days ago the Globe contained a thorough analysis of the two, showing a very close relationship. It is then argued that, their objects being identical, the Patrons should support Liberal candidates.

Let us state an argument: If the objects of the Liberals and Patrons are identical, the Patron members elected will of necessity support the installation of a Liberal government and,—their objects being identical, mark you—will be obliged to continue the support of the Liberal government, just so long as the Liberals continue to pursue those objects. Now, is it not clear, if the Liberals honestly intend to adhere to the line laid down in their platform, that it can make no difference to them whether the membership of the House consists of Patrons or Liberals? If their objects are identical, their actions, if consistent, must also be identical. The Liberals say that the object of the Patrons are identical with their own, but their present action in opposing Patrons in nearly every constituency where Patron candidates are offered, gives the lie to their profession.

Can the same language be applied to the Patrons? It can not. While the Patrons advocate the same Trade Policy as the Liberals, and while their contentions regarding the division of

constituencies and the preparation of voters' lists are practically similar, further than that the Patrons do not say that their objects are identical with the Liberal policy. Stated concisely, the point of extreme difference is that the Liberals crave office—power to distribute fat patronage among their friends to the subversion of economy;—while the Patrons' aim is to restrict such power, which has been used to the detriment and disgrace of Canada. The party motto is "To the victors belong the spoils." The Patrons contend that a worn out party hack has no more right to office in the gift of his party than has a superior applicant who has belonged to another party. Party government is just what the name implies: government in the interest of members of the party. The present Conservative government treats Liberals as aliens; no Liberal is now eligible for a government office. When the Liberals get their turn, if they are not restrained by an independent force, they will treat Conservatives in like manner. The Patrons say that a government should govern for the whole people—that every citizen is a tax-payer, and should have equal privilege with his fellow. It is on this principle that Patron candidates have been nominated, and it is against this principle that Liberal candidates are being nominated to oppose them.

Between the Conservatives and Patrons in this election, there is a clear principle involved, viz., Protection vs. Tariff for Revenue Only; and the Conservatives have the virtue of consistency in the battle. The Liberals cannot state a principle which will bear the light of day to give color of consistency to their war on the Patrons. Both the old parties now fear the success of the Patrons more than they fear each other, for Patron success means the abolition of the spoils system; and with no split at the goal, the ambition of the parties will be very materially lessened.

AH, HOW SAGE!

"A person would naturally suppose that a local paper would support citizens of its town as a candidate in a parliamentary election campaign. Although there is a marked similarity in the platforms of the Liberal and Patron candidates running in this constituency, THE MOOSE JAW TIMES passes over the fact that Mr. Hitchcock, the Liberal candidate, is a resident of Moose Jaw, and throws in its influence with Mr. McInnis, of Regina, the Patrons of Industry candidate.—Medicine Hat News."

It is doubtful whether The News is inclined to commend or condemn THE TIMES' course, and we scarcely know how to take its philosophy. The News carries its neutrality too far. We would prefer to know its candid opinion of our conduct. If it supports us in striving for the triumph of principle over sectionalism, we are grateful for its endorsement. But if it thinks that a "local" cry should prevail in a question of such magnitude as the Parliamentary representation of the banner District of the North West, then we have nothing to say. Such a plea is beneath contempt. In a preceding article we endeavor to show the radical difference of principle which divides the Liberals from the Patrons. It is that difference which divides our support from the Liberals.

If party counted, or if locality counted, or if personal friendship counted, or if individual self-interest counted with THE TIMES in this election, we would be found supporting Mr. Hitchcock. These things have not been allowed to count. We have strenuously advocated Patron principles, and to be consistent we must strenuously work for the return of the Patron's candidate. We will do so. Does The News follow our reasoning? Does it dare to follow our example? For principle's sake, for manhood's sake, for your country's sake, for God's sake, come out, dear News, and let us see where you stand! You've been in hiding long enough; your wings will never grow if you don't spread them. In the late election in your local District we recollect that you failed to do "what a person would naturally suppose you would have done"—you failed to support Mr. Tweed of your own town. Take off your coat this time, and give us the measure of your muscle.

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R. BOGUE.

THIS IS AN AGE OF PROGRESS.

The Calgary Herald, unwittingly, we are sure, gave currency to a malicious and false statement that Mr. McInnis won the Patron nomination by guaranteeing to pay the election expenses and deposit. Upon request, The Herald sets it right. It is a straight Conservative journal, nevertheless it says it would like to see Brother McInnis elected; but it is sure he has not the ghost of a chance in a three-cornered fight. The Herald is drawing its argument from past conditions. It thinks it knows this constituency, but it forgets that political conditions are mutable. A few weeks ago we held the same opinion that The Herald holds now. So strongly did we hold it that we believed the Liberals could not fail to be impressed with the same idea, and that accordingly, they would refrain from bringing out a man. Within the past fifteen days we have had presented to us good reasons to change our opinion. The Herald knows THE TIMES, and it knows that we would not stretch the truth to gain even a political advantage. Therefore when we tell The Herald that the chances for Mr. McInnis' election are as good as Mr. Davin's, and slightly better than Mr. Hitchcock's, we are confident that The Herald will believe us. There are many shrewd calculators who believe that Mr. Davin to-day stands the weakest of the three. THE TIMES' opinion is as expressed; and although political predictions are at best shaky calculations, yet ours is given in good faith, and we know that it is of sufficient value to materially alter The Herald's view. With the Liberal out, McInnis had a walk-over; with the Patron out, Hitchcock would have had a good fighting chance; with the three in it, it is victory for the best fighter, and in that regard McInnis will not be found lacking.

BRAITHWAITE IS THE MAN.

The Templar says:—The Liberal party in Macdonald, Man., has nominated Mr. Ferguson, farmer, to contest the riding in its interest. He is a Patron, it is said. The regular Patron candidate of that Order, and a man eminently entitled to the vote, Mr. Prohibitionist, we must assure our friends with some anxiety, has withdrawn from the election of electing the candidate of a party committed to Prohibition, and not waste their votes on a man who cannot go in advance of a party that only promised a Dominion plebiscite.

LIBERAL FOLLY.

A liberal of Portage la Prairie in a private letter says:—

"So, J. K. is in it. I read a report of the Moose Jaw meeting in The Times and like J. K.'s speech very much. It has an honest, genuine tone that should take every time. These three-cornered fights, however, are very uncertain.

It seems a great pity that the Liberals here could not fall in line with Braithwaite. I think they would have done so, but Martin was determined that he would rather see defeat here than do so. Ferguson, the Liberal candidate, seems to be very reserved and backward, and his speech here was a fizzle. Braithwaite is a cracker, and should be the man."

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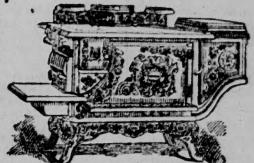
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DEVELOPMENT IN SIGHT.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH McWILLIAMS' CLAY?

**It's all Right! An Experienced
Potter Making Enquiries
With a View to its Develop-
ment — He Knows a Good
Thing.**

On Mr T. E. McWilliams' ranch, south-east of Moose Jaw, there are immense deposits of clay which have long and again been pronounced by experts to be especially valuable as capable of utilization in the manufacture of various lines of pottery. It has long been recognized that Mr. McWilliams is possessor of an extremely valuable property, which, sooner or later, will induce men of capital to invest and secure handsome returns by the development, and which cannot fail in due time to give an impetus to the growth and prosperity of the town of Moose Jaw.

Adequate tests have not yet been made of the clay, mainly through reason of miscarriage of a project that was set on foot in connection with the World's Columbian Exhibition. When the late Mr. Thorburn of Broadview was appointed secretary of the Commission to select and collect articles within the Territories for exhibition at Chicago, he came to Moose Jaw and arranged for a shipment of two tons of Mr. McWilliams' clay to a pottery firm at London, Ont., by whom it was to be manufactured, and the manufactured article was to have been placed on exhibition at Chicago. Mr. Thorburn subsequently resigned the position, and it appears that his successor was not made cognizant of the matter; further, the London firm failed in business, or at any rate, suspended. Through these and other causes the plan was not carried out; and from the date of the shipment of the two tons of clay from this station, Mr. McWilliams has to this day been unable to obtain any trace of the whereabouts of the same. He has wired and written and questioned, but the fate of the clay is still a mystery; and but for the fact that he has all the time been depending on that plan, it is certain that before now a competent test would have been made. That it is a valuable clay, however, there is room for no doubt.

A few days since Mr. McWilliams received a lengthy letter from Mr. Richard Kingdon, of Silsick, Man., an experienced potter. From the letter we have permission to make some extracts. Mr. Kingdon says:

"I received last fall from Mr. Fenwick a small specimen of your clay, which I sent to the States to be tested, with money to pay for the same, but have not heard from it as yet. How-

ever, shall not be discouraged if I hear an unfavorable report, as I do not consider it a fair specimen, having been taken from too near the top or surface. Have had my attention called to the Moose Jaw clay for some years, and have watched the reports concerning it from time to time. Previous to the World's Fair we saw a report that several tons were sent to the London Crockery Co. shop to be manufactured into ware. Now this would be something like a test, but never hearing anything about the ware being on exhibit, we concluded that the test was not a success. I am desirous of finding a location for the manufacture of a line of heavy pottery, such as the trade as salt glazed stone ware, consisting of jugs, demitasses, butter crocks, churns, &c. A clay suitable for this line of goods would also be an excellent clay for a number of other lines, such as rockingham, cane, Bristol, majolica, and perhaps the light table and shelf ware known as C.C. ware (but not as you seem to think for china ware); and I think it more than probable that a coarse clay can be found convenient to mix with it to make an excellent vitrified sewer pipe."

After enquires regarding wood, etc., Mr. Kingdon proceeds as follows:—"If reasonable encouragement were offered, Mr. A. Dodge, who has been engaged in the manufacture of flower pots and garden ware at East Selkirk for a number of years and has a fairly good trade throughout Manitoba and the North-West, would associate himself in business with me, and would remove his plant and business, and continue to make that line of goods in connection with a line of stone ware."

"What would your legislature do? We think not unreasonnable in expecting some aid from them for the following reasons:—1st. We should test in a practical manner a clay in which they centre great expectations; if it should prove worthless we should lose considerable valuable time; and if it should prove good, after our risks other firms would run no risk in starting in opposition to us. Also if suitable to our line, we shall have demonstrated to potters that it is suitable for the several lines of ware before mentioned. 2nd. We should make at home goods that are now brought from the States and Western Ontario, thus retaining considerable sums of money in the country. 3rd. It is a business that is going to become a necessary adjunct to the creamy business, for if the country expects to manufacture butter successfully for foreign markets it will have to be placed in stone jars, as there are no vessels of wood or fibre ware but what will make butter taste of the same if allowed to remain in them for any length of time, which causes a depreciation in value."

Mr. Kingdon says the requirements of the business would be "about an acre and a half of land, and a shop building that would be easily heated; building to be 24x60 feet, two stories high." He would expect the government to erect the building and retain possession for say five years, and if the industry proved successful it should be deeded to the promoters.

Mr. Kingdon proceeds, "Most of all your Board of Trade should take an interest in this, as if the business should succeed the town of Moose Jaw will be apt to receive the greatest benefit; and it is for them to move in the matter by asking the legislature to come to our assistance."

"If anything is done it should be attended to at once. If sufficient encouragement is given we will come out as soon as spring opens up, so that we can go to work."

The letter concludes with a statement of Mr. Kingdon's experience in the pottery trade.

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ever, shall not be discouraged if I hear an unfavorable report, as I do not consider it a fair specimen, having been taken from too near the top or surface. Have had my attention called to the Moose Jaw clay for some years, and have watched the reports concerning it from time to time. Previous to the World's Fair we saw a report that several tons were sent to the London Crockery Co. shop to be manufactured into ware.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
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Mr and Mrs Irvine are going to Chaplin

NEWSY.

Stoney Beach.

STONEY BEACH, March 5.—Andy and the dentist returned safely from Lumsden. Andy is said to find himself in fine shape.

C. G. and P. H. Baker were through the north side of the Beach, starting Conservative Associations. They did not come down to the Beach, having said there were good woods good for timber, and good for fuel. The Mayor rights equal rights for the good of the land we live in. The Mayor visited Lumsden, and attended a grand ball given by the Burr family. Fifty couples were present and the Mayor enjoyed it thoroughly.

Another of our enterprising farmers, Mr. McLean, by his wife, left home to visit a neighbor some miles distant, and it was found necessary to call upon the proprietor of the Model Farm for a hand wagon to carry him to the place. He got his team and once in work and did even sing up in first class style. Then it being yet early in the day, John took him to the farm, and the team worked hard all day long when there came a knock at the door. The young lady of the house opened the door, and behind her stood a sick man. John said, "There is a doctor here." The young lady flew to the door. Sick followed to see the patient. The doctor barked sharply for tea. The young lady flew to the kitchen. She had a good cup of tea ready. The doctor said, "I am a surgeon." Then he was called. John quick wit told him he was in the wrong place; he took a look around and said, "Well, I suppose the sound of my sweet embrace and the last good-bye had died away, and Sick had well earned the name." John was called from the kitchen, and went to the room, and said, "What makes the doctor so jolly nowadays? Is he free?" I guess he is "not in it now," for he repeats.

Revel rocks and sand and barren lands,

From slavery set me free;

And from great guns and women's tongues, Dear Lord, deliver me.

Carmel Clippings.

CARMEL, March 9, 1895.—Miss D. Battell, of Moose Jaw, was married a few days last week to a young man from the White House. Miss Battell has left a lasting impression on the hearts of some of our young bachelors.

S. Hudson & J. W. Glover have joined hands in partnership for the purpose of raising a large flock of geese. Mr. Hudson has provided the flock with grain and feed, while Mr. Glover provides the manure and takes care of the fowl. The increase will be divided up next fall. If they have good luck in their business, every Carmelite with a good fat goose for Xmas.

Wood hauling has commenced again. H. Cline and T. Harris are making semi-weekly trips to the lake to return with a very fair load of wood. The wood was all gone from the lake five years ago.

H. Heath has manufactured a combined washstand and wringer. One side of the stand is to hold a wash tub, the other side to hold a washboard. The height of a man's breast, is a wringer. The usefulness of this article is beyond question, and reflects credit to the manufacturer.

R. L. Slater, of Moose Jaw, appeared at Carmel last Saturday, driving a pair of handsome Arabians ennobled by silvery bellies. We could hardly believe when we heard that he had left the States to this lonely spot, but the mystery was solved in the evening, when he returned with a young lady by his side.

Mr. and Mrs. Heron celebrated their first wedding anniversary last Thursday.

S. Saunders, of Buffalo Lake, has been spending a few days with T. Webb.

W. H. Powell left Carmel for Fort Walsh

Outing number of friends gathered at the house of W. H. Glover last Friday evening, and the village blacksmith took up the time principally in politics. Peter and the young ones were present, and we sang and games. A very pleasant time was spent.

The President of the C. E. S. will call the members together to arrange for a grand entertainment in the spring.

BLIZZARD.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF Western Assiniboia.

GENTLEMEN:

The Liberals of this Constituency in Convention have seen fit to select me as their standard bearer in the coming elections for the Dominion House of Commons.

I have accepted the nomination and will support and advocate to the best of my ability the Platform of the Liberal Party as laid down at the National Liberal Convention, held in Ottawa in June, 1893, which is as follows:

1. Tariff for Revenue only.

2. Enlarged market under a satisfactory reciprocity treaty.

3. Purity and strict economy in administration.

4. Independence of Parliament.

5. The land for the settler, not for the speculator.

6. The introduction of the Provincial Franchise in place of the present expensive and cumbersome system.

7. A proper redistribution of seats.

8. The amendment of the constitution of the Senate.

9. A Dominion plebiscite on the liquor question.

Upon this platform I appeal for your votes and influence.

I have every confidence that should the Liberal Party be returned to power they will adhere to this platform in its entirety, and I can assure my supporters that should I be elected and these pledges are not fulfilled, I will show my disapproval by voting against that Political Party.

With this confidence in mind, I trust those who truly desire a change in the Fiscal Policy of the Country will record their ballots for the candidate of the Party which for years has advocated the principles contained in this platform.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. HITCHCOCK.

Moose Jaw, February 28th, 1895.

J. K. MCINNIS.

Parkbeg.

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Having accepted that nomination I now respectfully solicit the support of every one who favors all or any of these principles. Briefly stated, the most essential of them are: The Maintenance of British Connection; the Reservation of Public Lands for Actual Settlers; Rigid Economy in every Department of Public Service; TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY; the Abolition of the Senate; the Enfranchisement of Women; and the Total Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

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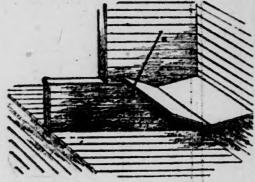
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AGRICULTURAL

Manger And Feed Box For Cribbers

When a horse acquires the habit of cribbing its market value and endurance are somewhat reduced. There are, however, a few exceptions to this, some of the most persistent cribbers being noted



CONTRIVANCE FOR PREVENTING CRIBBING.

for their free driving and staying power as roadsters. The habit of cribbing is clearly attributable to domestication, as it is said to be unknown among the wild horses on the plain. The cause is usually attributed to indigestion and the impure air of stables. While this may be the leading cause in many cases, it is not in all, as colts at pasture often come into this habit. The cause is not known. While most veterinarians have given the subject considerable study, no specific has yet been discovered for this trouble. Many suggestions as to food, time of feeding, watering, ventilation, wearing certain kinds of bits and other appliances are offered, but they usually prove of but little value.

When cribbing, the animal grasps the top of post or rail, from which it hangs by the weight of such that can be admitted between the jaws; hence, if these objects be removed it is plain that the act of cribbing cannot take place, and as a partial preventive while in the stable a slightly concave manger is erected, being for a 14 hand horse three feet from the floor. Its general position is shown in the sketch by L. D. Snook. It is as long as the manger is wide and not less than 18 inches deep, the center being depressed six inches. At 4 on both sides of the stall, is secured a chain or strap with a snap in one end which is snapped into each side of the halter. While the horse has free use of his jaws, and can eat freely any food placed within a certain radius, he is so confined that he cannot reach the front side of the manger and if the top of the manger be covered with sheet iron, it affords a sufficient surface to restrain the starting. The contrivance may be fastened to the front of the stall and hoisted up out of the way at night or when not in use. If need be it can be placed directly above one of the common mangers. Of course the horse should have more freedom at night.

The Guernseys.

So far as breeding live stock is concerned, every farmer is a law unto himself; but it is not so in any other line of his work, says a correspondent. For grain or vegetables or fruits, he studies to produce that which will be best suited to his purpose, realizing that in this lies his success or failure in the race for profit. The law of development may be slower in the animal than in other lines, but it is no less certain. Each breed inherits the essential qualities which distinguish it from other breeds, and each animal from every other. The breeding problem is to recognize the desirable of these qualities and intensify them, and to eliminate those that are undesirable. I have worked at this for twenty-four years, and not one-half of my hopes have been realized.

We should each form an ideal, and, since it is difficult, if not impossible, to realize our hopes, drop the non essentials. The essentials are a good constitution. A cow with this will be found a good feeder, and it should be selected from a long line of ancestors. In size, 900 pounds should be the lowest limit. Breeding selection should be, say, 6,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk per annum, with a percentage of not less than 5 per cent. of butter fat. Such a cow, whether it have a short or a long tail; have horns incurred or turned out; black nose or a white one, or have hair of red or orange, should be honored as a foundation cow, and no inducement should part her from her home so long as she is breeding her offspring. A bull son of another herd should be retained so long as the get appears to possess the essential qualities of the foundation cow, and I would use such even in breeding rather than risk a violent cross. Success lies in a degree of close breeding, and not one-half of the result of continual outcrossing.

Occasional good may come from poor quality, but reversion is apt to follow because of prepotency. The habit of displacing bulls every year or two is due to prejudice. That we have no long lines in the Guernsey Club is due to no management in breeding. A reservoir cannot contain pure water if fed by a thousand rivulets, half of them foul. When aneity is normal the offspring will be normal; with an imperfect knowledge of the material the result must remain uncertain. Those who have thought out their methods have worked out the best results.

The horse breeder who narrowed his purposes to speed achieved most wonderful results; he went for speed and got it. We are told that the Guernsey Club is to be when we keep to rational lines. On the island there are many grades of merit in breeding. Some select the best, and have the best to show for it; others have sought cheaper methods, and, consequently, have inferior stock. Reversion is easier than the acquisition of good qualities; hence, the breeding of poor quality is easiest. The greater the cross the wider the divergence.

We found the Guernseys we first received from the Guernsey Club to be the best, derived more; then the demand was so great, we were tempted to part with many, and sometimes with our best. Moderate-sized herds of Guernseys are, therefore, numerous but large herds rare. Many of the old roads of our breeding are full of dead places, and when we must rebuild let us be upon the macadam plan of good, solid foundation.

Effect of Roots on Soil.

It is well known that when a crop is removed from the soil there is left in the ground a certain proportion of root-maternal which adds so much fertilizing matter to the soil, according to the kind of crop removed, and much of this material is taken from the soil itself, far down below the reach

of the plow, being stored in the plantas well as in the roots. Agriculturists have not fully determined the value of the roots to the soil except in a few cases with certain kinds of plants, such as clover and some of the grasses. The Utah Experiment Station has, however, made a series of experiments in this direction, which throw considerable light on the subject. Trials with roots at various depths have been quite limited, and the effect of tillage on cutting roots will be very much modified. There are those who favor deep plowing, so as to give the roots better opportunities for extending downward, but others object because deep plowing cuts the roots.

It was found that the weight of the roots of potatoes was but 20 pounds per acre, and the greatest depth was found in the third inch of depth. Barley gave 376 pounds per acre, the greatest weight being at the first inch. Timothy gave about 1,305 pounds per acre, the greatest weight at the first inch. The oat crop gave 1,888 pounds of roots, the greatest weight being at the second and three inches depth, the most being at three inches. The fact that the greatest weight of roots is found at from one to four inches does not indicate that deep plowing is a necessity, and it is probably a surprise to many that the weight of the roots of oats is so heavy.

Clover throws all other plants in the shade in proportion to weight of roots for a given area. A bushel of 5,630 pounds of two-year-old clover roots weighed 1,481 pounds. The clover gave its greatest weight in the second inch of soil (1,248 pounds), and the first inch contained 1,053 pounds. After passing five inches in depth the decrease in weight was very rapid, being about 125 pounds for the sixth inch, and forty-eight and one-half pounds for the twelfth inch. In the face of these facts the value of clover as a root crop is evident, especially as it is beneficial to the soil being due to the influence of the tubercles in the roots. The preponderance of roots is shown for the majority of crops to be in the upper soil, where they feed, and the experiment is not favorable to deep plowing, as many of the accepted theories seem to be overthrown. It is, however, a strong point in favor of the rotation of crops, and the result of the experiment will be to lead to radical changes in cultivation.

ADVANTAGES OF THE BEARD.

Safeguard to the Throat and a Protection Against Facial Paralysis.

It is to be feared that too many men deprive themselves of what Shakespeare calls "valor's excrement" without counting the possible cost. Whether the beard be an ornament to the masculine countenance we must leave the ladies to decide; it certainly has its uses in hiding a weak chin, and in some cases it seems to be cultivated as a vicious compensation for a hairless scalp. It is not, however, in its cosmetic so much as in its hygienic aspects that the blessedness of the beard—in which term we include the whole of the harvest usually claimed by the razor—is most apparent. That it is a safeguard against facial paralysis is a fact which has been admitted, and writers of authority have insisted upon its value as a protection against toothache and facial neuralgia. This is a goodly sum of advantages to the credit of the beard.

Dr. Chabert, of Toulouse, has, however, yet more to say in its favor. According to this practitioner, the beard seems to be a very efficient defense against that form of cerebral paralysis known as "the cold." This affection is far more common in men than in women, though the latter are, of course, much more exposed to the cause which produces it. When cerebral paralysis, a frigore, does occur in men; they are almost invariably individuals to whom nature has been stepmotherly in the matter of beard, or who have wantonly thrown away the protective covering with which she has clothed their faces. Dr. Chabert cites the experience of several physicians, in addition to his own, that the beard of the fisticus diuina distasteful to Lord Byron. Prof. Pitres of Bordeaux, has seen twelve cases in women and only two in men; both the latter indeed, which would appear to be an excellent example of the exception which proves the rule, for the patient was a "lyric artist," and the fisticus diuina is a sensitive creature.

Gen. Banks died poor, and though he held many well-paid offices in the Old Bay State and was always tenderly cared for by his Republican friends, he laid up no money, and his wife will need the pension which is now proposed to get for her.

Sittinge are free in 44 out of the 83 Protestant Episcopal churches and chapels of New York city, and the tendency is toward an extension of the free-seats system. Trinity church and five of its chapels have free sittinge, and the same is in most of the churches attached to the rich parishes.

Henry Nottallson, of Salem, Mass., who died recently, bequeathed his property to his wife for life, but at her death Harvard college is to receive \$50,000, and the Boston Institute of Technology a like sum, while other institutions will receive smaller amounts.

The Ohio grand jury has held that the sending of scriptural quotations through the mails on the outside of envelopes or post cards is libelous. The particular quotations were "We no man anything," "Let us walk honestly," and "Many years shall thou be troubled." They were intended to stir up delinquent debtors.

A Georgia farmer is raising to drive the cattle to market, and to help themselves, and as a consequence requires less care. They are kept in a barn near a well, from which water is taken by means of a common cistern pump. The calves have learned to operate the pump, and whenever they want a drink they pump it.

Trinity parish, New York, is served by a small army of organists, singer, acolytes and other semi-ecclesiastical adjuncts to worship. There are twelve organists and assistants, more than 300 persons are employed in the choir as acolytes, servers, and crucifers. Beside these the parish employs nearly forty teachers in its daily schools, a score of sextons and nearly a dozen doc-

tor. Rev. Mr. Douglass, of Mansfield, La., caused a sensation in his church by exhibiting from his pulpit a schooner of beer, which he had bought at one of the many "holes-in-the-wall" in that prohibition town. Then when he had won over his hearers he had them all sign a petition asking to have the place closed. Afterwards twenty ladies presented the petition to the council and then visited the den and completely cleaned it out.

The city of Ia Grove, Iowa, claims to be the first place in the United States to try the Gothenburg or Norwegian method of liquor control. A committee formed, to which the city council has granted an exclusive license to sell liquors in the city, and it has opened its drinking places and fairly begun business. There was a good deal of opposition at first, but now everything is said to be working smoothly, and the system is having a fair trial.

If the surface of the earth were perfectly level, the waters of the ocean would cover it to a depth of 600 feet.

DISCOVERED AND HANGED.

How a Murderer Was Discovered After Ending the Police for a Long Time.

"The Collegians," a tale of Irish peasant life, written by Gerald Griffin, sixty years ago, is founded upon a terrible crime perpetrated in the county of Limerick early in this century. A young man of gentle birth secretly married a beautiful peasant girl. Having become tired of her he drowned her in the Shannon, and for a long time it was impossible to discover the murderer, so carefully was he concealed by his friends and relatives. Aubrey de Vere in his "Recollections," published in the century, describes the murderer's capture, as it was related by the magistrate who arrested him.

The magistrate having received secret information, led a body of police to the house of the murderer's parents at a late hour of the night. Apparently there had been a dinner party in the house. When the door was opened after a slight delay the magistrate was received in the hall by its mistress, a tall and stately lady in a black velvet dress.

She addressed him with quiet scorn, informed him that her house, a hospitable home, had been favored by many guests but none resembling those who had come at that unusual hour to visit it; that she knew his name; that her son had not been in that house for many weeks; but that the poe were welcome to search for him as they pleased.

They searched the house in vain. They next searched the offices. Finally one of the party remarked a ladder within the stable, the top of which leaned against a small door in the wall. The policemen returned to the house and said that if the murderer was hid on the premises he must be behind that door, and would certainly stab the first to enter.

The magistrate mounted. The search was again in vain, and all had descended from the loft except the last policeman, who, as he approached the door, carelessly produced with his bayonet the straw with which the floor was covered.

A Philadelphian has educated a housewife to respond to a prolonged "buzz-z" which brings it from its cranny any day of day.

At a meeting of the Episcopal ministers of Richmond, Va., a motion to offer prayers for Colonel Ingersoll, who was absent to lecture in the city, was voted down.

Louis Abt, of Jersey City, was held in bail to keep the peace on complaint of his daughter, whose husband he had pulled because he found her sitting on a young man's knee.

Harvey S. Browne, of Madison, Wis., who took an overdose of laudanum for insomnia, was horsewhipped by his physicians to keep him awake. He will recover.

The Minnesota Democratic Association has issued an address declaring for free trade under which no import will be taxed unless a like tax is laid upon the home product.

Fifteen indictments against ex-county officials and members of the Board of supervisors have been returned by the grand jury of Sioux City, Iowa. The county has been robbed of \$200,000.

A Columbus, Ohio, rumor says negotiations are in progress between the coal operators of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and Virginia to form a trust to control the bituminous coal of the east and south.

John Hopkins, founder of the Johns Hopkins University, was a Maryland Quaker. He died a bachelor in 1873 at the age of 70, leaving for his institution \$3,000,000. He was a director of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

A wonderful edifice can be seen in Delaware, Ohio. When built the corner posts were of green willow. These have taken root, limbs have sprouted, on which the owner hangs harness, and the barn is really growing up from the ground.

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tor. Rev. Mr. Douglass, of Mansfield, La., caused a sensation in his church by exhibiting from his pulpit a schooner of beer, which he had bought at one of the many "holes-in-the-wall" in that prohibition town. Then when he had won over his hearers he had them all sign a petition asking to have the place closed. Afterwards twenty ladies presented the petition to the council and then visited the den and completely cleaned it out.

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If the surface of the earth were perfectly level, the waters of the ocean would cover it to a depth of 600 feet.

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS AT.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighboring Interest in His Being—Wartime of Moment and Milk Gathered From His Daily Record.

A turtle farm flourishes at Lisbon, Ill. One of the turtles is quite intelligent, and is known as Dick.

The total borde indebtedness of Chicago is \$18,000,000.

Six masked men robbed David Slocum, of Washington, Pa., of \$9,500, which he had hidden in his house.

It is said that less than half of the available water power of Maine is now used for manufacturing purposes.

A fish-dealer in Bath, Me., on cutting open a yellow perch found eight twenty-penny nails in the stomach.

A Maine physician certified that one of his late patients "died of old age, and that said disease is not contagious."

The Boston police board has begun an investigation of the alleged sacred concert given in that city on Sunday nights.

The old Tremont House, one of Boston's landmarks, is to be demolished and a handsome new structure built in its place.

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At a meeting of the Episcopal ministers of Richmond, Va., a motion to offer prayers for Colonel Ingersoll, who was absent to lecture in the city, was voted down.

Louis Abt, of Jersey City, was held in bail to keep the peace on complaint of his daughter, whose husband he had pulled because he found her sitting on a young man's knee.

Harvey S. Browne, of Madison, Wis., who took an overdose of laudanum for insomnia, was horsewhipped by his physicians to keep him awake. He will recover.

The Minnesota Democratic Association has issued an address declaring for free trade under which no import will be taxed unless a like tax is laid upon the home product.

Fifteen indictments against ex-county officials and members of the Board of supervisors have been returned by the grand jury of Sioux City, Iowa. The county has been robbed of \$200,000.

A Columbus, Ohio, rumor says negotiations are in progress between the coal operators of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and Virginia to form a trust to control the bituminous coal of the east and south.

John Hopkins, founder of the Johns Hopkins University, was a Maryland Quaker. He died a bachelor in 1873 at the age of 70, leaving for his institution \$3,000,000. He was a director of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

A wonderful edifice can be seen in Delaware, Ohio. When built the corner posts were of green willow. These have taken root, limbs have sprouted, on which the owner hangs harness, and the barn is really growing up from the ground.

Gen. Banks died poor, and though he held many well-paid offices in the Old Bay State and was always tenderly cared for by his Republican friends, he laid up no money, and his wife will need the pension which is now proposed to get for her.

Sittinge are free in 44 out of the 83 Protestant Episcopal churches and chapels of New York city, and the tendency is toward an extension of the free-seats system. Trinity church and five of its chapels have free sittinge, and the same is in most of the churches attached to the rich parishes.

Henry Nottallson, of Salem, Mass., who died recently, bequeathed his property to his wife for life, but at her death Harvard college is to receive \$50,000, and the Boston Institute of Technology a like sum, while other institutions will receive smaller amounts.

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ENGLAND AT WAR.

Reason for the Expedition Against the Natives of the Waziri Country.

The Waziri country forms a block of about 9,000 square miles, backed by the Sulaiman ranges on the west, and running down our frontier from the Kurram valley on the north to Baluchistan on the south, says the London Times. The tribes which occupy its fastnesses, the Waziris alone are sufficiently powerful to require attention. The Waziris are themselves divided into two clans the Darwesh and the Mahsud; between whom rages a chronic feud. United they could be about 20,000,000 people. Six masked men robbed David Slocum, of Washington, Pa., of \$9,500, which he had hidden in his house.

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YOUNG FOLKS.

A Wall Letter-Holder.

This is something which quite a little boy could make. Cut out three pieces of thin wood, a foot long by 1 1/2 inches wide; smooth and sand-paper two of them; bore a hole in each corner and in the middle of one side, and fasten them together with fine wire, cord, ribbon, or the small brass pins which are used for holding manuscripts. The pieces should be held a little apart. They work together in preparing the skins for the hands of the fashionable woman who rushes to the stores every time a new shade of glove is announced.

Thousands of dozens of hen's eggs are used in curing the hides and thousands of these are employed to work the skins in clear water by treading on them for several hours.

When a woman buys a pair of gloves she speaks of her purchase as "skins." If the clever who sold her the "kids" gloves knew the secret of the glove-making business he might surprise his fair customer by telling her that those beautiful, soft-smooth-fitting "kid" gloves come from the shoulders and belly of a week-old colt, whose neck was slit on the plains of Russia, and whose tender hide was stripped with huge bundles of other colts' hides to France, where they were made up into "kid" gloves. Or he might with equal regard to the truth, tell her that those gloves in the other compartment once darted from tree to tree in South America on the back of the ring-tailed monkey. And if he made the rounds of the store and could distinguish one skin from another he could point out "kid" gloves made from the skins of kangaroos from Australia; lambs and sheep from Ohio, or Spain, or England; calves from India, mukraks from anywhere, musk oxen from China and other parts of Asia; rats, cats and Newfoundland puppies.

But the little Russian colts, the four-footed baby from the plains where the Cossack lives, are the best of all. In Siberia, where horses are the favorites at present with the glove-makers, experts say that the colt skin makes a better, stronger, finer glove than real kid-skin, and as the colt is a little fellow, only three weeks old when he is killed, but a small amount of skin can be made into gloves.

But after all, the real kid, the lively infant, is the best. And so, from France, Switzerland, Spain and Italy, furnish the best, finest and most expensive gloves, and nearly 10,000,000 kids are sacrificed every year in order that women and men may clasp their hands in wrinkleless delicate glovess.

KID GLOVES.

Interesting Facts About the Skins Which Cover or Adorn the Hands.

Barefoot boys and girls form a curious partnership in the making of a pair of tin gloves.

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THAWING OUT FROZEN MEAT.

A Dark Room Treatment Before Leaving the Cold Storage House.

According to the new process, invented by Messrs. Nelson Brothers of London, for thawing frozen meat in such a way as to put it on the market in a sound condition and avoid the many objections to which the sale of the meat while still in a frozen state was open, the chamber of the apparatus is provided with double doors, one of which is extremely thick, so as to shut out, as far as possible, all external atmosphere. The chamber has no windows, but is supplied with electric light. On entering one sees only some thirty quarters of beef hanging in rows on hooks, over a slightly raised open platform, with a canvas curtain at the back. Under this platform, however, there is a series of steam pipes, while behind the curtain there is a series of pipes filled with compressed ammonia, similar to those used in connection with the ordinary freezing processes. The steam pipes under the platform are connected with the outer air, and all around it, and as soon as this current reaches the top of this chamber, it is drawn to the freezing pipes, behind the curtain, by which all the moisture is frozen out of it on to the pipes themselves. It accumulates there in the form of snow some three-quarters of an inch in thickness. The snow has to be scraped off the pipes from time to time, and it is at this stage that the accumulation of snow in the chamber of thirty quarters of beef, has resulted in no fewer than 165 pounds of water. During that same period the meat has lost only 1 per cent. in weight. The purpose of the canvas curtain is to divide the ascending warm current from the descending cold current, and it is claimed that the effect of this incessant passing of the air first over the steam pipes and then over the freezing pipes is eventually to freeze it from all moisture.

The marriage ceremony of a Japanese bride is not complete until she washes the feet of the bridegroom. Catarrh—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing. A. P. T. 745.

A BATTLE FOR LIFE.

The Rescue of a C. P. R. Official's Wife.

Hospital and Red-Ridged for Months—Spent in Medical Treatment Without Avail—Her Early Decease Looked for as Inevitable—But Health and Strength Have Been Restored.

From the *Owen Sound Times*.

Last fall when the *Times* reported an account of the death of Mr. Wm. Belcher through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, we had little idea that we would be called upon to write up a case which is even more remarkable. The case referred to is that of Mrs. John C. Monnell, whose cure has been effected by these marvellous little messengers of health. The *Times*' reporter was met at the doorway Mr. Monnell, who, though showing a few traces of the infirmities of age, moved about very sprightly. With a smile and the gratitude of a man who had been saved out of the deepest affliction, Mr. Monnell gave the following account of his wife's miraculous cure. "I have been in the employ of the C. P. R., at Toronto Junction for some time. In August last year, after confinement, my wife took a chill and what is commonly known as milk leg set in. When I came home from work I was informed of the fact, and next morning called in the family physician. The limb swelled in a very short time to an enormous size. Every measure known was adopted to reduce the inflammation, but without avail. Consulting physicians were called, but all the satisfaction they could give me was that the doctors in attendance were doing their utmost. A tank was rigged up, a long line of rubber hose attached and wound around the afflicted limb and ice water allowed to trickle down through the piping to relieve the pain and reduce the inflammation about the knee. The leg was opened and performed, a tube inserted from the thigh to the ankle with the hope that it would carry off the fluid formed, but after five anxious months I watched the case with anxiety, while my wife was unable to move herself in bed. At the end of this time she was placed in a chair where she spent another three months. To add to the complications gangrene set in, and for weeks there was a fight for life. At last the physicians gave up. They said the only hope was in the removal of my wife to a sanatorium, but as we had no money, I emphatically refused to let go, stating that if she had to die she would die among her little ones. At this time she could not move her foot to the ground. Her normal weight was 135 pounds when in good health, but the affliction reduced her to a living skeleton for she lost 65 pounds in the five months. To all human intelligence it was simply a case of waiting for the worst. Up to this time I had not thought of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, until one day I came across an advertisement and the thought crossed my mind to try them. It was two months later that I tried them, and they were moving up here from the Junction."

At this point Mrs. Monnell took up the story of the marvelous cure, and corroborated what her husband stated. Continuing she said: "After using a few boxes I was much better, and a month later, when I was walking with crutches and after their further use I threw away my crutches and was able to walk on my own again. The limb is entirely healed up, and the cords, which were in the terrible orbit, have been found to be off of their place, and have come back to their natural position. And to show how complete has been my recovery I am pleased to say that I have recovered my lost weight and five pounds more. I now weigh 140 pounds."

"We spent \$275 in doctors' fees and other expenses without avail, before beginning the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," said Mr. Monnell, "and it seems marvellous that my wife, who a few months ago was considered past medical aid, had by the wonderful medicine been restored to health and strength;" and the *Times* concurs in the conclusion.

Mr. Monnell is one of the C. P. R. staff of clerks at this port, and he is always willing to tell of the cure effected. But there are hundreds of witnesses to the truth of his statements both in Owen Sound and at Toronto where he resided up to two months ago.

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SPECIALTIES

The following are some of the Specialties I have added to my stock, all made from the prescriptions of well-known physicians:

Iron Blood Pills,
35c. a Box.

**Tansy, Penny Royal,
Cotton Root
Pills,**

Best Female Pills in the World
—\$1.00.

My own Sarsaparilla with
Iodide of Potash—\$1.00.

Pills by Mail on Receipt of Price.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. D. McMillan visited Regina this week.

Mr. Hamilton Lang visited Regina on Monday.

Laurier will stand for election in Saskatchewan.

Messrs. Hitchcock, and Ross went west on Wednesday.

The A. O. U. W. Grand Lodge is in session at Regina this week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cline returned on Tuesday from Chatham, Ont.

The lunar eclipse on Sunday night last was very distinctly visible at this point.

Mr. McInnis holds a meeting at Regina to-morrow, to which both his opponents have been invited.

W. Armstrong returned on Saturday from Orangeville, Ont., where he had enjoyed a three-months' holiday.

Campbell, the Whitewood forger and embezzler, was sentenced to three years at Stony Mountain penitentiary.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crapper, of Regina, spent Tuesday and Wednesday here as the guests of Mrs. Withrow.

Three more meetings of the Quadrille Club will be held to-night and on the succeeding two Friday nights.

Miss George Rogers, of Regina, daughter of Land Inspector Rogers, is paying a visit to Mrs. G. M. Annable.

The Moose Jaw bonds have at length been sold. The Confederation Life Co. are the purchasers, and the price is 97.

Mr. McInnis visited Swift Current last Saturday, where he held a meeting and received gratifying assurances of support.

The Portage la Prairie Liberal has donned a new dress which is quite "fetching." The Liberal has designs upon some Patron hearts in its district; but Patrons don't admire coquetry.

Cochrane carried the Conservative Convention at Calgary on Wednesday, which has occasioned a brief split in the ranks, and an opposing faction purposes holding a second convention to nominate Davis.

D. Wyse, until lately a partner of John Naismith, rancher, was yesterday arrested by Const. Walker, on complaint of Mr. Naismith, charged with seduction. The prisoner was conveyed to Regina, and will appear for preliminary trial here on Friday, 22nd March. T. C. Johnstone will defend.

H. J. Woodside's concluding article on "Curling in the North West" appears in *Outing* for March, and is illustrated by cuts of representative curlers, such as J. W. Smith's Regina rink, Flavelle's Lindsay (Ont.) rink and a group photo taken by Mr. Woodsdale at the Winnipeg Granite rink two years ago.

A subscriber at Grand Forks, Dakota, asks whether Alaska belongs to the United States or Canada. Truth compels us to state that our neighbor own Alaska, which by geographical position was destined to form a portion of Canada; and that the probability is, if Canadians remain as apathetic as they are at present respecting Newfoundland, that Uncle Sam will sooner or later possess himself of Newfoundland also.

The trial of C. Vigar for using firearms against Indians continued on Friday, Saturday and Monday, and resulted in acquittal. Immediately a fresh charge was laid on behalf of an Indian not included in the first. The second case was called on Wednesday. By permission the charge was amended to one of common assault. Magistrate Green found the prisoner guilty and imposed a fine of \$15.00 and costs. The counter charge of assault against Aspin et al was withdrawn.

Mr. Jno. Spicer was in from Parkbeg this week.

D. J. McMillan has gone to his home in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Munson, of Regina, is visiting with Mrs. John Bellamy.

R. W. Timmins returned on Tuesday from a visit to Eastern Assiniboia.

C. A. W. Stunt is attending the A. O. U. W. Grand Lodge meeting at Regina.

\$1.00 will be accepted from new subscribers for THE TIMES from now until 1st January, 1896.

The fourth annual convention of Christian Endeavorers in the North-West Territories will be held here April 12-14.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Thomson, arrived home on Tuesday from St. Marys, Ont., where they spent the winter.

The Regina Agricultural Society has passed a strong resolution protesting against the proposed date for the Territorial Fair. The general feeling in Assiniboia is that the selection is unfortunate.

Revival services are being held in the Methodist church. Rev. Mr. Stacey is at present being assisted by Rev. Mr. Laycock, (a brother of Mr. Laycock, school teacher) who arrived from the east on Tuesday.

Mr. Morrison, of the Buffalo Lake Mission, filled the Presbyterian pulpit here on Sunday. Rev. Mr. Ledingham purposed leaving Moose Jaw at an early date, and will possibly enter upon foreign mission work. The congregation has requested Presbytery to furnish pulpit supply.

Seed Grain.
Mr. Davin has issued a special edition of *The Leader* to acquaint settlers with the fact that he is the man endowed with power to receive applications for seed grain.

The Moose Jaw Agricultural Society, which is managing the matter in this district, will send applications in duplicate—one to Mr. Davin and one to Land Commissioner Smith.

The Delineator for April
Is called the spring announcement number, and is an excellent specimen of this most popular woman's magazine.

Supplementary to the regular issue of patterns there is a timely article on Bicycling, with illustrations of Costumes, that will interest all lovers of the wheel.

The papers on the Voice, which were interrupted by the illness of the author, are resumed; and there began a most practical series on Preservation and Renovation, the first instalment treating of the Putting Away and Care of Furs. Belle Pieron Springer writes forcibly on Typetting as an Employment for Women; and Sara Miller Kirby gives further instruction in Kindergarten Teaching Around the Tea-table is bright and entertaining. Mother and Son is earnest and instructive, and a novel Salmon-gut Party suggests a delightful evening's amusement. There is also a review of the Newest Books, some Instrumental Music and an Easter Carol.

ABOUT TUESDAY'S MEETING—

It is said that considering it was a "Grand Conservative Rally," it was significant that at the close, though the names of both McInnis and Hitchcock were heartily cheered, there was not even a call for cheers for Davin; and that the vote of confidence in Mr. Davin that was to have been expected from a Conservative rally was conspicuous only by its absence. The rally was not evident. Conservatives can rally, but they are not rallying to any extent for Davin.

And it is said that the chairman paid a most unequivocal compliment to Ross, by complaining that he had turned a "Davin meeting" into a "Hitchcock meeting," and by acknowledging that Ross had landed a series of most effective blows on the neck of the "invulnerable" Davin.

And it is said that Davin by consuming three hours of the time did not act too fairly towards McInnis; that in fact it favored strongly of a "jolt" to squeeze McInnis out—for which it must be stated in justice to Mr. Baker, that he could in no wise be rightly held responsible.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Parkbeg Pointers.

PARKBEG, March 12th, 1895.—A. Johnson left for Pasqua on Thursday.

Mr. Bradshaw was in town on Thursday.

Miss Hamilton left for Chaplin Tuesday.

The Misses Colenuts arrived from Moose Jaw on Friday.

We are sorry to say that our oldest neighbour, Mr. and Mrs. John Irvine, have moved to Chaplin.

J. Spicer left for Moose Jaw on Friday.

Joseph Lett and family from Alvinston, Ont., arrived on Tuesday.

The milkman is doing a good business just now, but he needs watching at one end of the route.

On Saturday last a sleighload of Parkbegites drove up to Moose Jaw to celebrate Mr. and Mrs. John Irvine's wedding.

After supper, at which everybody did ample justice, the evening passed pleasantly with games, etc. At twelve o'clock precisely everyone present gave a present of silver. The correspondent and THE TIMES wishes Mr. and Mrs. Colenut long life and prosperity.

If it takes two hours to drive to Caron, we will take three people to Manito one third of a turkey, if there is no wish bone!

THE UNKNOWN.

Swift Current.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SWEET CURRENT. March 13, 1895.—It is understood that a change in the post office will soon take place. Several applicants are doing their best for it.

Mrs. Goodwin, of C. P. R. dining hall, spent a few days in Moose Jaw and Winnipeg last week.

McLennan, Paton, candidate, addressed the electors of Swift Current on Saturday night. A large crowd turned out to hear his views.

Neil McDonald spent a few days in Regina this week.

Miss Haigh and Messrs. Fenton and Haigh are taking in the carnival at Maple Creek to-night.

Mrs. Fenton is visiting her daughter in Medicine Hat this week.

Mr. Clarke and family, of the C. P. R. engineer staff, Rat Portage, are visiting this sister.

Messrs. Sanders, Nelson and Ried are taking in the Conservative convention at your town held on Tuesday.

Mrs. Palmer left on yesterday's express to join her husband in Regina.

Frank Goodwin is on the sick list.

Mrs. Chas. Ried and daughter are visiting the Hat.

Mrs. Thos. Bradshaw leaves on Friday for Caribou where she will visit her old friends.

Walter Richardson, while attending McInnis' address on Saturday evening, was over come by the heat and fainted. He is in poor physical condition but it is expected that when he hears Davin or Hitchcock he will likely recover.

Jno. K. McInnis, PATRON NOMINEE,

Will address a Public Meeting at the Moose Jaw Town Hall on

Saturday, March 23, '95,

(at 12 o'clock.)

To which Mr. Davin and Mr. Hitchcock have been invited.

I. M. CHALMERS.

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